

member that is moveably connectable to the stationary contact member. To ensure that heat generated by the busbar is more rapidly released into the switch compartment housing the busbar is imbedded in an outer wall of the interrupter chamber housing and in contact with the housing by a form fit or a force fit.--.

REMARKS

It is respectfully submitted that no new matter has been added.

Applicants believe that no fees are due as a result of this amendment. In the event of a fee discrepancy, please charge our Deposit Account No. 50-0552.

Respectfully submitted,

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BY: 

Samuel Gomez

Application of: Guido DEDENBACH et al.

International Application No. PCT/EP00/00809

Filed Herewith

VERSION OF SPECIFICATION AND CLAIMS AMENDMENTS
WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, before paragraph [0001]: --RELATED TECHNOLOGY-- [Field of the Invention]

Page 1, paragraph [0001]:

[0001] The present invention relates to a circuit breaker having an interrupter chamber housing composed of plastic and an interrupter arranged in the interrupter chamber housing and having a busbar disposed inside an outside wall of the interrupter housing [according to the features of the first part of Claim 1].

Page 1, paragraph [0002]:

[0002] [A circuit breaker of this kind is known, for example, from] European Patent Document EP 0 560 696 B1 [which relates to] describes a circuit breaker featuring a rotary double-break interrupter, the interrupter chamber housing being composed of two housing modules. The interrupter includes two stationary contact members which are each connected to corresponding connecting terminals via loop-shaped busbars, and a two-arm contact member which is rotatable about an axis and which interconnects the two stationary contacts in its closed position. For mounting the stationary contact members in the interrupter chamber housing in [the known] this circuit breaker, these stationary contact members are inserted together with the busbars into corresponding receptacles of the interrupter chamber housing which are intended for this. In this [known] circuit breaker, it is disadvantageous, inter alia, that the heat generated during the normal use of the busbars is transferred to the interrupter chamber housing relatively slowly because the air surrounding the busbar is a very poor heat conductor. Besides, the busbars which

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are inserted into the receptacles of the interrupter chamber housing require an additional fixation to guarantee a sufficient strength in the region of the connecting terminals.

Page 1, before paragraph [0003]: --SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION-- [Summary of the Invention]

Page 1, paragraph [0003]:

[0003] [The] An object of the present invention is to specify a circuit breaker of the type mentioned at the outset in which the heat generated by the busbars is readily dissipated into the interrupter chamber housing more rapidly than in known comparable circuit breakers. Moreover, [the] an intention is to [disclose] provide a method for manufacturing a circuit breaker of that kind.

Page 2, paragraph [0005]:

[0005] [The present invention is essentially based on the idea that,] According to the present invention, the conductors are not inserted in corresponding receptacles and fixated using additional means subsequent to the manufacture of the interrupter chamber housing as in the known circuit breakers but, instead, [that they] are brought into the outside walls of the interrupter chamber housing already during its manufacture and connected thereto over a large surface (that is virtually over the entire surface) in a positive locking and/or force-locking manner. Such a connection between the busbars and the outside walls of the interrupter chamber housing can be effected by manufacturing the respective interrupter chamber housing by injection molding, the busbars being inserted into the corresponding mold prior to injection molding.

Page 3, paragraph [0008]:

[0008] A further advantage of the busbars, which are imbedded, such as by being injection-molded around, consists in the mechanically highly firm fixation of the rails in the housing, a later change of the positions of the contacts being ruled out.

Page 3, before paragraph [0009]: -- BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS-- [Brief
Description of the Drawings]

Page 3, before paragraph [0010]: --DETAILED DESCRIPTION--[Best Ways of Implementing
the Present Invention]

Page 3, paragraph [0011]:

[0011] According to the present invention, both busbars 8, 9 and blowout magnets 14, 15 are
[arranged] at least partially imbedded in outside walls 16, 17 of housing modules 2, 3 of
interrupter chamber housing 1, and firmly connected to these outside walls over a large surface
on the peripheral side so that a good heat transfer takes place from busbars 8, 9 to the plastic of
outside walls 16, 17 which surrounds the rails. In this context, a high heat transfer from busbars
8, 9 to outside walls 16, 17 of housing modules 2, 3 ensues, in particular, if the housing modules
2, 3 are manufactured by injection molding, and busbars 8, 9 and blowout magnets 14, 15 are
brought into the corresponding molds for manufacturing housing modules 2, 3 as inserts prior to
injection molding.

Page 5, first line: --WHAT IS CLAIMED IS--[What is claimed is]

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